

THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

The Official Paper of Deer Lodge County.

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THE STANDARD

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Correspondence and business letters should be addressed to

THE STANDARD

Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

It is one thing to pass a law and another thing to enforce it, unless it distinctly provides for the means and manner of its enforcement. The acceptance of railroad passes by public officials has been declared a misdemeanor by the Ohio legislature. But as no penalty is attached to the crime, the business goes on as usual. Mr. Penrose should make no such deplorable oversight in his bill.

The Canadian elections on March 5 will be of almost as much interest to the citizens of the United States as to the Canadians themselves. The leading issue before the Canadian people at the coming general election will be that of freer trade relations with the United States. The liberals adopt the Blaine idea of reciprocity and appeal especially for support on the ground of the contiguous position of the two countries, their race and language affiliations, their common destiny and the mutual benefit derivable from freer commercial relations. Should the liberals carry the day their victory, of course, will not commit this country to any action, but it will be interesting and significant in more than one respect.

The mercantile agencies report a condition of affairs that is fairly satisfactory. The volume of trade, it is stated, on the whole exceeds last year's, and is in character more healthy and conservative than usual. Business appears to be rather better in the West than in the East. At Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia trade is quiet, and so it is, moreover, at Omaha and Milwaukee. But at Detroit, Denver, New Orleans, Kansas City and St. Louis the reports are of an encouraging character. Still there is an undertone of depression in these statements of the mercantile agencies. The country is not going to rack and ruin, but neither is it enjoying a remarkable boom. Business is in good shape to forge ahead if only congress would encourage it by passing the silver bill.

Chicago's poor world's fair catches it from all sides. A number of state legislatures threatened to boycott it if congress passed the force bill. A meeting of colored men in Philadelphia adopted resolutions calling upon the negro race to boycott it if congress didn't pass the force bill. Colorado threatens to boycott it because the Chicago board of trade has declared against free coinage. Rudyard Kipling has firmly decided to boycott it because Chicago makes him tired on general principles. The returns are not yet all in by any means. Maine may be expected to boycott it because there are too many saloons in Chicago, Texas because there aren't enough saloons in Chicago, Florida because it's too cold in Chicago, North Dakota because its too hot in Chicago, and so on. One of these days Chicago itself may be found threatening to boycott it unless somebody comes down with the stuff.

AS TO MR. CLEVELAND.

The STANDARD has one or two very indiscreet democratic contemporaries in Montana which, within recent months, have unwisely commended the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for the office of president. These our worthy neighbors stumbled headlong into error when they hailed Mr. Cleveland as democracy's standard bearer for 1892. They simply do not know the man.

In all the gossip that has been afloat regarding candidates for next year, not one word of commendation for Mr. Cleveland ever found space in the columns of this newspaper. The STANDARD knows the man too well. It has always admitted that when president he was opposed to silver, it has quoted unfriendly comment from two of his state papers in order to show his lack of faith in the metal. It has taken distinct pains to question the genuineness of stories lately circulated and relating to an alleged change of views on the gentleman's part. Mr. Cleveland abides by the traditions of the white house—there has not been since 1865 a president of the United States who has been friendly to free coinage or even to what conservative men regard as fair treatment for silver.

The gold-worshipping East is the power behind the presidential easy chair. Mr. Harrison is the only one of all the presidents since 1856 whose policy toward silver has excited surprise, for the simple reason that he is the only president in whose election silver was made an issue. In the summer of 1888 the West was told that, for once, silver should have a friend in the executive mansion and, under distinct platform pledges and campaign promises, the West gave its strength to Harrison. Then followed the first bit of genuine

organization and co-operation in favor of silver, the movement getting form and shape in the St. Louis silver convention of 1890. Thereafter, patriotic men enrolled themselves for unselfish service in behalf of silver, and all went well until Secretary Windom and President Harrison, to the amazement of the West, turned up as foes of the metal they were pledged to favor.

This condition has left the West to turn for relief to the democratic party, and it remains to be seen what the party will do when, next year, it nominates a candidate for the presidency. Democracy does not inscribe free coinage on its banners if it nominates Mr. Cleveland—that has been clear enough from the start, it has been made clearer by Mr. Cleveland's recent utterances; but that gentleman's expression of his views ought certainly to be no surprise to any man who knows the run of national history for eight years last past.

If we take account of political motives, why should Mr. Cleveland, as a supposed aspirant for the presidency, announce a change of views on the silver question? One sentence in favor of free coinage would insure him the loss of more than fifty-two electoral votes in the East, New York's thirty-six included. Where would he get the offset? He has lately heard a man presuming to speak for Montana say that the cry for free coinage in this state is the shout of a few noisy demagogues. He has seen the senators from Wyoming vote squarely against silver. He has discovered that, in congress, the cause of silver, on test votes repeated within a year, has lost North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, part of California, about all there is of Oregon and a share of Nebraska. From the standpoint of political policy, why should he change?

The STANDARD has never been so short-sighted as to commend Mr. Cleveland as a candidate for the national democratic party. It will commend no man about whose views regarding silver there is a shadow of suspicion. Mr. Cleveland is mainly where Harrison is contemptible, in that he distinctly announces in advance his views about silver, and that is all well enough as far as it goes, but it furnishes no credentials to him as a candidate, rather it condemns him with all western democrats. In 1892 the republican party will surely nominate for the office of president an outspoken enemy of silver. We are hoping that democracy will see its opportunity and name for the office a man friendly to silver. That man is a winner.

IT WILL NOT BE DONE.

It is pretty safe to predict that in the matter of distributing the state's public institutions nothing will be done this year. Two or three counties in quest of buildings are out for a distribution during the coming session, but it is quite clear that these counties will not be able to rally votes enough to carry their point.

Several aspiring towns believed that a dicker could easily be made with Lewis and Clarke county which would result in a speedy settlement of this important question. For that matter, there are people in Helena who were inclined at first to go into the deal on the theory that, as a contestant for the permanent capital, Helena would fare better if the strife over other state institutions were disposed of in advance of the great central struggle which falls due in 1892. The clever men among Helena's capitalists, however, were quick to perceive that embarrassing complications would surely follow a distribution made this year, and it is safe to assume that the men who manage the affairs of the temporary capital are not in favor of a scattering of schools and asylums during the present session.

Deer Lodge county, which asks nothing and expects nothing, does not regard with favor the plan for early action in this matter and, if we get it right, Silver Bow county is quite in favor of postponing action. Other sections of the state favor this plan, so that, according to present appearances, there is little show for a distribution this year. A number of very serious considerations closely related to the best interests of the state are involved in this important business, and no possible harm can result if, in the exercise of its best judgment, the legislature concludes to leave severely alone for the present the award of public buildings and the creation of new counties.

FIGURES ON BUTTE.

Butte's mortality report for January has been issued. But for the statistics that relate to pneumonia, the death rate for the month, compared with the returns for a list of American cities, would be remarkably low. The total number of deaths in Butte during the first month of the year was 55. The number of deaths resulting from pneumonia was 21; there were four fatal cases of consumption, three of diphtheria and three of heart disease. All other forms of disease claim but one or two victims each for the month in question, while the grand total includes three fatalities from accidents, only one of which happened in a mine. This latter statement is as suggestive and at the same time as instructive as any of the returns in the tabulated statement prepared by the board of health, particularly when account is taken of the number of men who spend day or night in the mines which are included under the statistics we are quoting.

As the figures stand they do not make a bad showing for Butte. If it were not for the remarkable fatality in cases of pneumonia the city could exhibit an average in mortality statistics which very few cities in any country could match. We notice that the

health board in Butte reckons its estimates on a basis of 20,000 people. That is all right if the mortality record includes all the suburbs of Butte which are needed to make up that number in population—according to the census statistics they must all be figured in. Assuming that the figures have been faithfully compiled for these suburban points, the death rate for the district having Butte as its center is 21.96 a year per thousand inhabitants, taking the worst month in the year as a basis. Even admitting the unhappy ravages of pneumonia this is an average better showing, by a perceptible per centage, than any city in New York state can furnish and much better than most of the cities of the eastern seaboard can make.

With the itemized report of the health department, as given out for January, goes a statement of the mean average temperature of Butte, compiled from observations taken between 9 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. The average is 28.89 degrees. The record for Anaconda on noon readings of the thermometer for the month of January, as reported by the STANDARD, was 33.33 degrees.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Dana Wasn't In It.

From the New York Sun.

Editor Dana did not take a chair between Cleveland and Hill and after making them shake hands, say: "And now, boys, it's my turn to stand the next bottle."

A New Idea.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Secretary Noble assures the Sioux delegation that the government's promises to the Indians will be kept. Sparking originality like this should be promptly recognized by increase of salary.

Professional Courtesy.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The Rev. W. A. P. Martin, president of the Imperial University of Peking, remarks that Confucius was "only" an editor. Only an editor! If we had imagined that Confucius was anything but so respectable, we should have treated his followers with decidedly more distinguished consideration than they have had the happiness to receive at our hands.

Failed to Take Warning.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

The unfortunate experiences of the settlers who went to Oklahoma territory have evidently not dampened the pioneer ardor which tempts Americans to become boomers. Hundreds of families are now camping on the boundaries of the Cherokee strip and many of them are suffering from hunger and cold. The Cherokee boomers will only repeat the story of Oklahoma.

Machine Rhyme.

The following headlines, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, appeared the other day over the dispatches from the Kansas legislature: "They Have Plenty of Sense but Not Many Dollars. They Wear Black Ties and Lay Down Collars. In the Hall of the House There Is Nary a Tile. They Are There for Business and Not for Style. We're Fresh From the Country and Somewhat Green, but Will Soon be Able to Run the Machine."

Now for Spain.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Now if Mr. Blaine will negotiate a similar treaty with Spain, with reference to the Cuban trade, we can pay for sugar as well as coffee by an exchange of our own goods. There is room for wide application of the reciprocity idea with our American neighbors, and Secretary Blaine will deserve well of his countrymen if he succeeds in negotiating a few more treaties of this sort. They may not amount to much now, but they will by and by, when we get a tariff that enables us to compete with other nations in these markets.

Africa vs. Chicago.

Many unfortunate people who deposited their savings in Mr. Kean's Chicago bank will to-morrow be disappointed in the hope of receiving a few cents on the dollar. William Taylor, the African missionary, has tied up the assets by a suit for \$9,000 which had been raised to buy bibles and hymn books for the heathen. Mr. Kean's financing has evidently caused a great deal of regret on the banks of the Congo river as well as on the shores of Lake Michigan, but the heathen will be able to bear their loss with more fortitude than the ordinary Christian. It is easier to get along without bibles and hymn books in Africa than without food and clothing in Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Lord Randolph Churchill has grown a beard since his last appearance in the house of commons.

Bill Nye, the well-known statistician and philosopher, has taken a house near Asheville, N. C., and will remove thither in the spring.

Ex-Attorney General Garland has built up a large and lucrative practice in the supreme court at Washington, which is now his home.

Ewing Cockrell, son of the Missouri senator, is a high school boy and an accomplished stenographer, who does much work for his father.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, for 32 years law professor of Columbia college, New York, has sent in his resignation and has been made an emeritus professor at one-half pay for life.

L. B. Falkman, formerly chief of the topographical division of the Swedish government, died on January 3, at Stockholm, at the age of 88 years.

Prof. J. F. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania, has returned to West Chester from a two months' visit to Bermuda, with a valuable collection of botanical, ornithological and other natural specimens.

Lady Colin Campbell, who is still one of the most noticeable women in London society, wore at a recent fashionable reception a perfectly plain gown of pale blue satin breasted with groups of shaded tulips.

Sir Walter Raleigh's old home at Yough is occupied now by Sir John Pope Hennessy, the new member of parliament for North Kilkenny. The house contains many old relics of its former owner, including the chest in which he kept his papers, but his greatest treasure, his tobacco pipe, is not there.

Mr. Windom, like General Grant and

Secretary Manning, was a great smoker of cigars, and his excessive use of tobacco is supposed to have aggravated his heart trouble. He was disinclined to take any physical exercise and disliked walking. Even in going the short distance from the treasury building to the white house he was accustomed to take a carriage.

They are still telling stories in San Francisco of the late lamented Kalakaua, and the last one credits him with being an accomplished linguist. He had more than a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin, and also had a speaking acquaintance with four modern languages. He knew enough Hebrew to read the original text of the Old Testament, and was always interested in biblical studies.

Oliver Thorne Miller has within the past four months posted from her home in Brooklyn no less than 20,000 printed slips asking the women of New York not to wear birds or their plumage. The request is simply and earnestly made, no reply being called for, and as a mark of good faith signed with the autograph of that gentle woman, who is the friend of all the little creatures in feathers and fur.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

Mr. John F. Swift is Recommended to President Harrison.

The suggestion that John F. Swift may be appointed secretary of the treasury, is politically at least, a peculiarly fit one. West of the Missouri river lie thirteen states and six territories, comprising two-thirds of the area and nearly one-seventh of the population of the union. This vast region, which has now nearly nine million inhabitants, and will unquestionably be the scene of the greatest development in America during the next decade, has not a single representative in the cabinet. Little New England, whose expanse of rocks and ponds covers all told less than half the extent of California, has two cabinet officers. Two others live within 93 miles of each other—in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The northern section of the Atlantic coast has four in all. It would be particularly appropriate for Mr. Harrison to appoint a Californian to the vacancy, because California is the only state in the union that has shown a disposition to endorse his policy since it became crystallized into law. Maine voted before the McKinley bill went into effect, and of all the states that have held elections since, California is absolutely the only one that does not show republican losses, while in the Pacific coast states in general, the president's party has come nearer to holding its own than in any other part of the union. It would be gratifying to have the treasury of all departments administered by a resident of this state, because the administration of the law against Chinese immigration is in the hands of the treasury officials. Eastern secretaries, even when they mean well, which is by no means always the case, are often hoodwinked by adroit Chinese attorneys into giving instructions which are just as useful to the enemies of the laws as if they had been framed for their special benefit. With his familiarity with the Chinese question, gained by his long residence on this coast, not to speak of his diplomatic services in China, Mr. Swift ought to be able to close every loophole through which the coolies find their way into the country. We say nothing, of course, about the allegation that Mr. Swift is a monometallist. If he hold such views the selection of some other Californian would be more popular here, although of course his availability in Mr. Harrison's eyes would be heightened.

SIR JOHN'S PROPOSALS.

The Rock-Ribbed Tory Stealing a March on the Liberals.

From the New York Herald.

Sir John Macdonald is one of the shrewdest politicians alive. He is a genuine Tory, but he can steal the thunder of the liberals whenever it suits his purpose. His object is to win the fight, and whatever means will accomplish that purpose become thereby sanctified. He sees that Canada desires closer relations to this country, and that the two cannot be kept apart much longer. The mackerel muddle, the bait muddle, the transportation muddle have stood in the way of that friendly feeling which would put money in their pockets and ours. It seems ridiculous that the Dominion and the states, with interests in common, should have any misunderstanding whatever. It is therefore proposed that a commission be appointed to discuss all differences and settle them. A reciprocity treaty like that of 1854; some plan by which our fishermen can land their catch at a Dominion port and send them to market in bond; an arrangement which will do away with the annual rows between our mackerel men and Canadian gunboats; in a word, a mutual good understanding which will put a stop to the fretful jealousies and perennial quarrels which has disturbed us on the carpet. These constant bickerings about mackerel, coal and bait are as unnecessary as they are foolish. Crimination and re-crimination should cease, cease forever. We have had quite enough of both. The Dominion is our nearest neighbor, and neighbors ought to live in peace. We want our rights, nothing more; it is presumed that the Dominion is in the same frame of mind. That being so, we should settle this embittered controversy by the use of plain house sense and on purely business principles.

THE BROWN DINNER.

"Col. Hill" Still Paying for Congratulatory Telegram Messages.

From the New York World.

The banquet given by Col. William L. Brown to the governors of the Manhattan club, and which was attended by Ex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill, has raised Colonel Brown about ten points on the political stock exchanges of the Hoffman house cafe. Colonel Brown, in rehearsing the story of the now famous feast, neglects to tell this story. It appears that the newspapers in the South and West published long specials about the banquet, and how Colonel Brown had reconciled Cleveland and Hill and harmonized the democratic party. All day Sunday and Monday dispatches were received by Colonel Brown from all parts of the Union congratulating him upon this achievement. He received 110 paid dispatches and 94 C. O. D. dispatches. The latter cost him \$6.50. "The next time I give a banquet," remarked the colonel to a friend in the strictest confidence, "I will set an injunction against C. O. D. dispatches. I am willing to under-er a few bottles for democratic harmony, but I will be damned if I will turn my house into a free telegraph delivery office."

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